BY J. L. [illegible] & CO.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1864.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

MUST HAVE PAPERS.—The Provost Guard may now be found at every street corner, and the luckless fellow who chances to pass without his papers is seized and marched off. We have heard of several citizens, who are exempted for good reasons, being taken up in the last day or two, and hence we say to all, you must not only have your papers, but you must carry them in your pocket.

DUD MEADOWS, a deserter from Warren County, who was arrested some three weeks since and sent to Camp Holmes, escaped from the Guard at Petersburg, and is again at large. This is the sixth time he has escaped. He is a notorious offender, and fears are entertained by some that he will destroy the property of those who were active in securing his arrest. He is the only deserter from Warren County.

A correspondent of the *Conservative* suggests the name of C. C. Clark, Esq., of Craven county, for the seat in the Senate which will be made vacant by the expiration of Mr. Dorsh's term.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—The Wadesborough *Argus* says:

We learn that on Saturday afternoon last, about five o'clock, Mr. Nelson Low, who lives in this county, between Lilesville and the Greasy Islands, had three children (boys) killed from the effects of lightning, aged respectively 17, 14 and 7. It appears that at the time they were killed no rain had fallen immediately in their neighborhood, and that two of the children were sitting in the door watching the play of the lightning as the cloud was passing, with the third lying behind them on the floor near the door. Their mother was somewhere about the house. She was considerably shocked by the stroke that killed her children. When she recovered her first thought was of her children, and when she went to look after them, she saw the one that had been lying on the floor, still in that positition with his clothes on fire. She put the fire out, and found him dead. The other two had fallen from the door outside—one lying on his face, the other on his side, and both dead.

MISS GREENLOW DROWNED.—The Wilmington *Journal* of Monday says:

As we write at half past four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, October, 1st, 1864, the corpse of Mrs. Rosa A. Greenlow, a well known and, we may add, a devoted Confederate lady, just returned from Europe, is laid out in the chapel of General Hospital No. 4. All the respect due to Mrs. Greenlow's position and character is no doubt paid to her remains by the ladies of the Soldier's Aid Society, and indeed we may say, by the ladies generally.

Up to the time of writing we have obtained few particulars. We know that on Friday night or Saturday morning the steamship Condor, in endeavoring to come in over the New Inlet Bar, got aground, and that a boat from her got swamped on the "rip" and that Mrs. Greenlow being a passenger on board that boat was drowned. We have not learned that any other passenger on the boat perished. Perhaps we may hear further particulars in the course of to-morrow, (Sunday.)

The fate of the steamer is not given, but we suppose she was lost.

Avarice and Extortion.

For asserting, a few weeks ago, that the mania for making money had seized upon and demoralized all classes, saint as well as sinner, and that many within the church, and even ministers, had given way to speculation and extortion and become the oppressors of the poor, we were most violently and unjustly assailed. We attacked no particular class, no individual or individuals; no particular denomination, but only spoke of the alarming tendency to extortion and avarice in general terms; yet the lick was a hard one and certain persons were very indignant and much was said about "want of respect for religion," "infidelity," &c. We are glad to see, however, that our position is fully sustained by the Editor of one the best religious papers it is our privilege to read. The following article is from the pen of the Editor of the *Christian Sun*, now published at Petersburg, a gentleman of fine intelligence, liberal views and exalted piety; and speaking of "Avarice and Extortion" he says:

"*And these things are not confined to men of the world, but the church and the very pulpit groans with the transgression.*" Now we do not suppose that the Rev. Mr. Wellons meant to refer to any particular individual or to reflect upon any denomination, any more than we did, and only those who are guilty will become offended.

We admire the candor, boldness and straightforward truthfulness of the article, and hence give it entire:

Avarice and Extortion.—Our neighbor of the *Daily Express*, in an excellent article on this subject, has denominated these two as our *national sins*, sins which distinguish us by their peculiar prominence at this time in all the walks of life, and for which God must be justly displeased with us. We tremble when we think of it. Ancient Israel was kept wandering in the wilderness for forty years, when two years or less would have been sufficient for the journey, because of their sins and we fear

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1864 NO. 179.

that this cruel, desolating and enfeebling war, is to be continued, and peace, blessed peace, is to be put at a distance from us because of our avaricious and our disposition to and practice of extortion.—The love of money is in truth the root of all evil to us, the chief source of all our woes. It is time that the press, the pulpit and good men everywhere should cry mightily against the evil, or we may be plunged into one common gulf of ruin. Our righteous and just cause must not fail on account of our sins in this direction. Such a result would stamp our whole history with ignomy.

As we look around us and behold the grasping after money of those out of the army, the disposition to hoard and grow rich on the miseries of others and the schemes and plans devised to extort from the poor and needy, by elevating the prices of all the necessaries of life, we feel ashamed of our race and mortified at our connection. And these things are not confined to men of the world, but the church and the very pulpit groans with the transgression. What can be done to stay the corrolling tide of ruin?—When will we learn wisdom from our miseries?—Just to think of what we see every day in our city market. Farmers whose fields have under the blessing of Divine Providence, brought forth abundantly, charging $50 per bushel for corn; $60 per bushel for wheat; $64 for Irish and sweet potatoes; $5 per head for cabbage; $60 per bushel for peas; $10 per pound for butter; $8 per pound for bacon, or lard, and everything else in proportion to the foregoing.

And while prices may not range quite so high in other places, yet everywhere, all these things are from ten to fifty times higher than they ought to be, and men still try to make them higher by unjustly undervaluing the value of Confederate money—continually crying it down and yet grasping after it with efforts never before witnessed in the pursuit of gold. Speculators, merchants and all trading men, and non-producers have sins enough to answer for, but we are compelled to feel that the farmers and producers of the country, heretofore considered the most virtuous, liberal, patriotic and benevolent class of our citizens, are now the most avaracious and the greatest of all extortioners. There are honorable exceptions, and we love to look upon an honest straightforward farmer still, but with the great body of the producers there is just cause of complaint, and at their course we can only feel disgust. Our good cause is placed in serious jeopardy every day by them. Can the Government do nothing to remedy the crying evil? Can individual efforts do nothing? Can the press and the pulpit do nothing? Shall we be ruined without an effort for salvation? Will the moral power of the Gospel do nothing? Can the strong arm of the law do nothing? These are serious questions, and we press them upon the minds of all. It is time for us to stop, consider and repent or all is lost, and we are all undone forever. Our national sins cry against us, and their cry has gone up to Heaven. The wailings of the widows and orphans of this land, made so by the war, and the families of our soldiers in the trenches, crying against the avaracious extortioners cannot be hushed. We cannot if we would shut our eyes and turn our backs upon them. They demand and have a right to demand bread and meat at less prices, and on better terms, and those who have these things to sell, must receive such funds as they have to pay, or abide the consequences, which will be only evil.

It is time, as a nation, that we had waked up to our danger, and we perform our humble part in crying aloud to the sleepers, lest they continue to sleep until all is lost. Let the prayer of every good meaning person be, From Avarice and Extortion, good Lord deliver us.

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS' VIEWS UPON PEACE MOVEMENTS.

The following letter from our worthy Vice President, Hon. A. H. Stephens, giving his views upon "Peace Movements," will be read with great interest. It was written in answer to a letter addressed to him by several gentlemen in the interior of the State:

CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., Sept. 22d, 1864.

Gentlemen:—You will please excuse me for not answering your letter of the 14th instant, sooner. I have been absent nearly a week on a visit to my brother in Sparta, who has been quite out of health for some time. Your letter I found here on my return home yesterday. The delay of my reply thus occasioned I regret.

Without further explanation or apology, allow me now to say to you that no person living (can possibly feel a more ardent desire for an end to be put to this unnatural and merciless war upon honorable and just terms than I do. But I really do not see that it is in my power, or yours, or that of any number of persons in our position, to inaugurate any movement that will even tend to aid in bringing about a result that we and so many more so much desire. The movement by our Legislature at its last session, at the suggestion of the Executive, on this subject, was by authority properly constituted for such a purpose. That movement in my judgment was timely, judicious, and in the right direction. Nor has it been without results. The organization of that party at the North to which you refer may justly be claimed as a part of the fruits of it. These it is to be hoped will be followed by others of a more marked character, if all in both sections who sincerely desire peace upon correct terms will give that movement thus inaugurated all the aid in their power.

The Resolutions of the Georgia Legislature at its last session, upon the subject of peace, in my judgment embodied and set forth very clearly those principles upon which alone there can be permanent peace between the different sections of this extensive, once happy and prosperous, but now distracted country. The easy and perfect solution to all our present troubles and those far more grievous ones which loom up in prospect and portentously threaten in the coming future, is nothing more than the simple recognition of the fundamental principle and truth upon which all American Constitutional liberty is founded and upon the maintenance of which alone it can be preserved; that is, the sovereignty—the ultimate absolute sovereignty of the States. This doctrine our Legislature announced to the people of the North and to the world. It is the only key-note to peace—permanent, lasting peace—consistent with the security of public liberty. The old Confederation was formed upon this principle. The old Union was afterwards formed upon this principle; and no Union or League can ever be formed or maintained between any States, North or South, securing public liberty upon any other principle. The whole frame work of American Institutions which in so short a time had won the admiration of the world and to which we were indebted for such an unparalleled career of prosperity and happiness, was formed upon this principle. All our present troubles spring from a departure from this principle—from a violation of this essential vital law of our political organism.

In 1676 our ancestors and those who are waging this unholy crusade against us, together proclaimed the great and eternal truth for the maintenance of which they jointly pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, that "Governments are instituted amongst men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed;" and that "whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends (those for which it was formed) it is the right of the people to altar or abolish it and to institute a new Government laying a new foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

It is needless here to state that the "people" and the "governed" in this assumption is meant communities and bodies of men capable of organizing and maintaining Government, not individual members of society. The "consent of the governed" refers to the will of the mass of the community or State in its organized form and expressed through its legitimate and correctly constituted organs.

[illegible] with this principle the Colonies [illegible] justified [illegible] separation from the mother country. It was upon this principle that the original thirteen States built up the Government formed by the Federal convention and adopted Sept. 17th, 1787. It is upon the same principle that the present, so-called and so-styled United States of our Confederacy formed their new compact of Union. The idea that the old Union or any Union between any of these sovereign States consistently with their fundamental truth can be maintained by force is preposterous. The very attempt to do this presupposes things, however power may compel a Union of some sort, but it would not be the Union of the old Constitution of our fore-fits would be that sort of union that results from despotism. The subjugation of the people of the South by the people of the North, would necessarily involve the destruction of the Constitution and the overthrow of their liberties as well as ours. The aim of the party at the North to whom you refer, who desire peace must be brought on a full recognition of this truth in all its bearings before their efforts will result in most practical good; for any peace growing out of a Union of States established by force, will be as ruinous to them as us. The action of the Chicago Convention, so far as its platform of principles goes, presents as I have said on another occasion "a ray of light which under Providence may prove the dawn of day to this long and cheerless night. The first ray of light I have seen from the North since the war began.—This cheers the heart and towards it I could almost have exclaimed

Hail, holy light, offspring of Heaven first born,
Or of the eternal co-eternal beam,
May I express the unblamed? since God is light.

Indeed I could quite as have exclaimed but for the sad reflection that while these it shall bring healing in its beams or be lost in dark and ominous eclipse are its good work be done, depends so much upon the action of others who may not regard it and view it as I do. So at best it is but a ray—small and tremulous ray—enough only to gladden the heart and quicken hope."

The prominent and leading idea of that Convention seems to have been a desire to reach a peaceful adjustment of our present difficulties and strife through the medium of a convention of the States. They propose to suspend hostilities to see what can be done, if anything, by negotiation of some sort. This is one step in the right direction. To reach a convention of the States I should have no objection as a peaceful conference and interchange of views between equal and sovereign Powers—just as the convention of 1787 was called and assembled. The properly constituted authorities at Washington and Richmond, the only authorized Representatives of the two Confederacies of States, now at war with each other, might give their assent to such a proposition. Good might result from it. It would be an appeal on both sides from the sword to reason and justice. All wars which do not result in the extinction or extermination of one side or the other must be ended sooner or later by some sort of negotiation. From the discussion and interchange of views in such a convention, the history as well as the true nature of our institutions and the relation of the States towards each other and towards the Federal Head would doubtless be much better understood generally than they are now. But I should favor such a proposition only as a peaceful conference as the Convention of 1787 was. I should be opposed to leaving the questions at issue to the absolute decision of such a body. Delegates might be clothed with powers to consult and agree if they could upon some plan of adjustment to be submitted for subsequent ratification by the sovereign States whom it affected, before it should be obligatory or binding, and then binding only on such as should so ratify. It becomes the people of the South as well as the people of the North to be quite as watchful and jealous of their rights as their common ancestors were. The maintenance of Liberty in all ages, times, and countries, when and where it has existed, has required not only constant vigilance and jealousy, but has often required the greatest privations and sufferings and sacrifices that people or States are ever subjected to. Through such an ordeal we are now passing. Through a like and even severer ordeal our ancestors passed in their struggle for the principles which it has devolved upon us thus to defend and maintain. But great as our sufferings and sacrifices have been and are to which you allude, they are as yet far short of the like sufferings and sacrifices which our fathers bore with patience, courage and fortitude in the crisis that "tried men's souls" in their day. These are the virtues that sustained them in their hour of need. Their illustrious and glorious example bids us not to underestimate the priceless inheritance they achieved for us at such a cost of treasure and blood. Great as are the odds we are struggling against, they are not greater than those against which they successfully struggled.

In point of reverses, our condition is not to be compared with theirs. Should Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, and even Petersburg and Richmond fall, our condition would not then be worse or less hopeful than theirs was in the darkest hour that rested on their fortunes. With wisdom on the part of those who control our destiny in the cabinet and in the field, in husbanding and properly wielding our resources at their command and in securing the hearts and the affections of the people in the great cause of Right and Liberty for which we are struggling, we could suffer all these losses and calamities and greater even, and still triumph in the end. At present, however, I do not see, as I stated in the outset, that you, or I, or any number of persons in our position can do anything towards inaugurating any new movement looking to a peaceful solution of the present strife.

The war on our part is fairly and entirely defensive in its character. How long it will continue to be thus wickedly and mercilessly waged against us, depends upon the people of the North. Georgia, our own State to whom we owe allegiance, has with great unanimity proclaimed the principles upon which a just and permanent peace ought to be sought and obtained. The Congress of the Confederate States has followed with an endorsement of these principles. All you, and I, and others in our position therefore can do on that line at this time, is to sustain the movement thus inaugurated and to the utmost of our ability to hold up their principles as the surest hope of restoring soundness to the public mind North, as the brazen serpent was held up for the healing of Israel in the Wilderness.

The chief aid and encouragement we can give the Peace Party at the North is to keep before them these great fundamental principles and truths which alone will lead them and us to a permanent and lasting peace with the possession and enjoyment of Constitutional Liberty. With these principles once recognized the future would take care of itself. There would be no more war so long as they should be adhered to. All questions of boundaries, Confederacies and Union or Unions would naturally and easily adjust themselves according to the interests of the parties and the exigencies of the times. Herein lies the true law of the balance of power and the harmony of States. Yours Respectfully,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

CASUALTIES.

The following is a list of casualties in the 21st N. C. Troops in the battle near Winchester, on the 19th

Company A—Killed, Private J A Glover.

Wounded, Sergt E W Smith in hand in enemy's hands, Privates Nelson Lomax arm severely, John Byerly leg slight, Ed Lenipbach breast slight, Burgess Lenard shoulder slight, Anderson Frank foot slight, John Styers leg slight. Missing, Privates J H Slott, Jas Hagan.

C—Wounded, Sergt W H Calloway slight in shoulder, Corpl J T Lundy both thighs severe, Private Alex Simmons leg broken. Missing, Corpl A Low, Privates G W Winnish, S W Linthicum, Jno Bundrout.

D—Killed, Corpl Martin Sprinkle and Henry Hatt.

Wounded, Privates W S Brinkley leg severe, Geo Webster hip severe, Willey Cumby hip slight. Missing, J M Denton.

F—Killed, Corpl J N Sisk

Wounded, Sgt M O James breast mortally, Privates J H Glidwell thigh broken, J Roberts leg severe, G W Mourning leg slight. Missing, Privates Martin Boles, J B Daggim, Daniel Baldwin and P Hicks.

G—Killed, Privates Wm Miller, John Browder.

Wounded, Sergt G W Poindexter shoulder slight, Privates W E Bolejack shoulder and arm slight, W B Tuttle thigh severe, J Smith leg slight.

Wounded, Sergt J C Idol both legs slight, W A Jenkins arm slight, Wiley White thigh severe, C J Adams hand severe, J W Smith slight, John Lafew and Martin King both slight. Missing, Privates W P Epperson and H C Winfree.

I—Killed, Private A D Cutler.

Wounded, Privates Jno Pell head slightly, Chas Fowler very slight.

K—Wounded, Sergt W C Hollis side severely.—Missing, Private J F Stewart, Henry Miller and V Hill.

L—Wounded, Sergt J W Angel hand severely, Privates J W Joyce arm slight, E Nash arm slight, O F Cox arm slight, S P Richards of arm slight, W H Hawkins both severe, J M Mitchell leg slight, W Turner side slight.

M—Wounded, Sergt Harper Sumner leg amputated, Private Wm Gilmer side mortally, M Clapp arm slight. Missing, Private Jacob Cobb.

Killed 7, Wounded, 42, Missing, 17, Total 66.

Kittrell's Springs, N. C.,
September, 1864.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS, REFUGEES AND OTHERS.

BEING UNABLE TO OPEN OUR HOUSE FOR THE present, we propose selling a portion of our Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, &c. Also a few barrels of good old

NICK WILLIAMS WHISKY.

a light Omnibus, two Iron Axle Wagons and Harness, and a very elegant young Horse, five years old—a perfect beauty. BLACKNALL & CO.

Sept 19-d1w

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

Sept 6-tf

RUNAWAY TAKEN UP.

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, at Raleigh, N. C., on the 8th September, 1864, a negro man who says his name is Sylvester, and belongs to Washington Gardner, Carroll County, Va. Said negro is about 25 or 30 years of age, weighs 160 to 180, is black, and four feet six inches to five feet high. Says Mr. Gardner bought him of Oliver Neal. Owner of said negro is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

Raleigh, Sept. 22-d&wtf W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

BILLIARD SALOON.

WILL BE RE-OPENED, BY THE 15TH INST., MY Billiard Saloon and Bar Room. My Billiard Table is well known by players as the best in the State, and will be furnished with an entirely new Cloth and Balls; and My Bar will be furnished with good Liquors. I shall conduct my business on a strictly cash system.

Sept 1-d1awtf E. E. HARRIS.

FOR SALE.

TEN SHARES OF STOCK IN BANK OF CAPE Fear.

Sept 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by Mrs. ALBERT JOHNSTON,

Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. A C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.
" " " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " " "
" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.

July 22-d1taw10w* GEO. ALLEN,
Greensboro, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Aug 8 RALEIG

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS,

One day	$2 50	One week	$18 00
Two days	5 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	7 50	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, counts a square, and additional squared will be charged the same. Advertisements repeated once, twice or three times each week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent up letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND, 12 MILES FROM THE North Carolina Railroad, and 6 miles from Asboro', containing 240 acres, 130 of which are cleared, and 25 or 30 are Creek Bottom Land. There is a good Dwelling of seven rooms on the place, with 2 Negro Houses, double Gin, &c. Also a good small Orchard of Apple and Peach. For particulars refer to Dr. W. R. Miller, Raleigh. Alfred Marsh, Ashboro', or

Rev. W. L. MILLER,
Greensboro', N. C.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED FOR INvestment in the heart of the Coalfields, and a desirable home for a family. I will sell my place in Carthage, on Deep River, consisting of a Residence of Ten Rooms, Kitchen, Negro House, &c., &c. There is also a Tenant House, about HALF on the place. The place was fitted up a few years before the war for a school, and will furnish ample accommodation for a large family. There are about 40 acres of land attached with an excellent young Orchard of the choicest Apple and Peach trees. The house is situated in a beautiful grove of White Oaks. Refer for particulars to Dr. W. R. Miller, Raleigh, Robt Stobart, Carthage, or

Rev. W. L. MILLER,
Greensboro', N. C.

Sept 20-d10t

Conservative and Petersburg Express copy and send bill to Dr. W. R. Miller.

FOR SALE.

10 BBLS COTTON SEED OIL.
MILLER & RICHARDSON.

Sept 26-tf

FOR SALE.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER ON CONSIGNMENT at J. M. TOWLES'.

Sept 22-tf

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. Also new N. C. 6 per cent. Bonds.

Sept. 10-dtf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE,

N. C. COUPONS OF OLD 6 PER CENT. BONDS. Bullion and Coin.
Confederate Bonds.

Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE. APPLY AT Progress office. Sept 19-tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD MILCH COW WITH SPRING CALF.—Apply at Progress Office. Sept 19-tf

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,

Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVer, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,675 bushels of corn were gathered from 20 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertiliser ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pasturage. The balance of the tract, say 270 acres, is the best and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed cornerib, capacity, 2,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 30 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payments may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorghe mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Spartanburg, S. C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $300,000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools, lumber, &c., or will sell separately.

Aug 30-tf

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and H. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

P. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C Parker, M. C. Lutes, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. R. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

June 23-tf

LEAD WANTED.

$1.50 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at

Sept 8-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

Mr. Stephens' Letter.

We publish a letter from Alexander H. Stephens, on the subject of peace, &c., this morning, but there is no communication to it; and, if Mr. Stephens has correctly reported by the gentleman alluded to, he was asked nothing yesterday, his letter makes it clear that he is not in a position at the present day, he has neither a mandate for private utterance, full confidence, but that public authority, to do anything to stop the effusion of blood. He talks about the sovereignty of the States, says the Georgia Resolutions, which set forth the right doctrine, have had a great effect in the North, blames for a return to peace and constitutional liberty; but by which of all this, that the country wants, will make up peace with the Richmond authorities and this we cannot light on and endorse.

We think it is clear from this letter that all these great minds of the country that might save the Southern States from subjugation and final ruin, are paralyzed by a want of moral courage to meet the issue and breast the storm; and hence we see no way to get out but to fight out, and no result to come of such a course but the thorough prostration and subjugation of one of the two sections. It seems the sovereignty of the States can be made to bring on wars and break up governments, but Vice Presidents and Governors of sovereign States are powerless when the work of carnage and desolation is to be arrested. A large portion of Georgia is already conquered and subjugated—will the people of that State, with such assistance as they can get from the general government, drive out the invader and regain what is lost, or will they lose the balance? We all hope for the best, but we fear that the mistake of our country is to be found in the fate of Kentucky and Tennessee!

We have favored propositions for the last eighteen months, because we have thought and still think that if the southern people could be induced, the latter chapter of the war, "blood," had this air could be purified and from hand to hand no longer puffed in the horse, that storm would resolve its story and a peace could be obtained that the people of the South could accept. We believe, too, that such terms could have been obtained a year ago than now, and that we could get better terms now than we shall be able to get this time next year; and hence we would not have the Confederate authorities and the constituted authorities of the different States delay efforts to negotiate an hour. And ought we not to urge it? Mr. Stephens says all these must end by subjugation or negotiation. Suppose then we refuse to negotiate, or wait for the enemy to make the advance, and the struggle continues until the military strength of one of the parties is exhausted, which of the two will be subjugated? These are questions that should press themselves upon every mind, for, judging from all human calculation, the war can't last a great while longer, be the end what it may.

We could have negotiated a more favorable peace when we had military possession of Kentucky and Tennessee, and New Orleans and the Mississippi river, than we can now, and better now than after Richmond, Petersburg, Wilmington, Savannah, Charleston and Mobile shall have passed into the hands of the enemy; and, therefore, we would have an effort made now, and at least ascertain the best the enemy would do.—These are our honest views and as much as we express them; they may be wrong but time will show.

While Mr. Stephens can see no way in which a man in his position can do anything to stop the war, his letter is not of a character to inspire confidence in our ability to conquer a peace.—The fact is, it's letter is more despondent than otherwise, and as he had no practical suggestion to make as to how peace was to be obtained until constitutional liberty restored and perpetuated, we think he might just as well have remained silent. Possibly had he have had a full knowledge of all the sufferings of his own people of Georgia, caused by the war, he would have had a better opinion of his own ability to do something in the way of peace. But the Vice President is one of our greatest men, and we publish the letter to gratify public curiosity.

A Victory.

We have at last a decisive victory, and may we not hope that it is the beginning of a series of successes that our arms are to achieve during the fall campaign. Gen. Rebels telegraphs that he met a Yankee force of several thousand, under Burbridge, at Saltville, and whipped and routed them. So this part of Grant's combination, as well as Sheridan's advance up the Valley, has failed. A victory over Grant now at Petersburg, and his attempt to take Richmond miscarries.

Gen Beauregard and the Prisoners.—The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* of Sunday says:

Gen. Beauregard arrived in this city yesterday evening, and is stopping at the Planter's, a guest of the city.

President Davis, it is expected will arrive in the city this morning. He will take rooms, we are informed, at the Planter's, as a guest of the city also.

[illegible] day of October were marked by the occurrence of important events, which plainly foretell the enemy's policy in the present campaign, and mark the course of their future movements in this vicinity. Checkmated by works from the James river around to the Appomattox above Petersburg, [illegible] Grant had long since discovered that [illegible] of Richmond Lee is covering our communications and crushing of our columns of supplies. In the event of doing this, he will trust to famine to accomplish what the "finest army on this planet" cannot effect by main force of arms. None, better than he, knows the impracticability of the sides of Richmond and Petersburg to assault, and that if reduced, it must be done by starvation. Hence we find that by the most persistent and strenuous endeavors, [illegible] by means of heavy fights directly on the capital and elsewhere, he has managed to advance his lines slowly around this city, and gradually approach towards the Southside Railroad. He at once fortifies the ground thus gained, and so commands it with artillery and infantry, that to retake it would cost a sacrifice of more lives than could be well spared.

Having successfully established himself on the Weldon road, he next advanced and fortified himself in the vicinity of the Vaughan road, and also westward, making a feint at the Rebs on Richmond. A pause was made for several weeks, or until his army could be reinforced to such an extent as to render it expedient and safe for another effort. Accordingly, having thrown a large body of troops to the North side of the James, and gained some advantage there, a division of cavalry was moved across the Vaughan road on Thursday to feel our position and strength, and if possible, to establish themselves. This effort partially failed, thanks to the energy and good behavior of our cavalry, who repulsed the enemy and re-established their lines temporarily broken.

On Friday, however, a more serious and successful movement was executed. An [illegible] corps of infantry, well supplied with artillery, fell upon our works on Mr. William Peebles's farm, Squirrel Level Road, a mile and a half west of the Vaughan original lines, and by forces of numbers, unmasked, after a sharp engagement, in dislodging our troops. Fort McRae and a portion of the line of breastworks adjacent to it, fell into their hands, with one piece of artillery and a few prisoners. A brief halt was made, but flushed with their easily won victory, the Yankee corps advanced again, in the direction of the Boydton Plank Road. They swarmed over Reid-smith's, Pegram's Boswell's and Jone's farms, but were struck on the latter by our forces and checked in their career. Battle was here joined and the confident enemy—meeting more than his match, was forced back in the direction of the captured works, with severe loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Darkness ended the engagement which began late in the afternoon, with the enemy still in possession of the position gained from us on Peebles's farm and a portion of his column slightly in advance. The enemy's dead and wounded fell into our hands, together with nearly twelve hundred prisoners taken by our infantry and cavalry conjointly. In this battle the Yankee loss is said to have been very large, their dead and wounded covering the fields of their retreat. Many of these wounded have been brought to town and placed in hospitals.—A large number of ambulances were engaged in this labor Saturday and Sunday.

OPERATIONS ON SATURDAY.

Saturday opened gloomily in weather. The heavens were thickly overcast, and the rain fell steadily all day. But this did not put a stop to military operations on our right, as it had been determined to dislodge the enemy from his newly gained advantage, if possible. Their advance was early driven back by our infantry, who during a charge, captured about two hundred and fifty prisoners, and an assault was made upon the fortified position on Peebles' farm. It was unfortunately repulsed. The enemy had during the night received heavy reinforcements, and had not been idle in strengthening their works. Our loss, we are glad to say, was trifling.

During the day, Hampton succeeded in gaining a point on the left flank of the enemy, some seven or eight miles from town, which being discovered, a portion of his command was attacked. This was about four o'clock p. m., and the discharges of artillery and musketry could be distinctly heard here. Our men being somewhat hotly pressed, were compelled to retire slowly, but reinforcements coming up, they reformed and in turn drove the enemy to their works, capturing two hundred prisoners, and otherwise inflicting severe loss.

We regret to say that our losses on this day included some valuable officers, among them, the following:

General Dunnavont, of South Carolina, commanding Butler's Old Brigade—killed.

Col. Booktor, of South Carolina—killed.

Colonel McCrary, of South Carolina—wounded, slightly.

Col. Barbour, of North Carolina—wounded, slightly.

Saturday closed with the enemy still in possession of our lost works, but no further advance, and our troops in good spirits.

THE PRISONERS CAPTURED.

The number of prisoners captured on Friday and Saturday, will amount in the aggregate, to seventeen hundred. Among them are the following prominent officers:

Col. W. C. Rawlston, 24th N. Y. cavalry.
Lt. Col. Thos. Gregg, 45th Pa. regiment.
Major J. G. Wright, 51st N. Y. regiment.
Maj. James T. Peal, 4th Pa. cavalry.
Maj. E. S. Horton, 58th Mass. regiment.
Maj. W. Maple, 2nd N. Y. cavalry.

The prisoners represent the Fifth and Ninth Corps, which shows that the enemy is in strong force on our right. Many of these prisoners were drunk, and when brought into town were impudent and disorderly.

The body of Lieut. Col. Cummings, of Vermont, was found upon the field of Saturday morning's fight.

SUNDAY'S OPERATIONS.

But little was done yesterday morning, except [illegible] Petersburg [illegible] day. His pickets occupied the houses of Dr. Robinson and Mr. Oscar Pegram, one mile distant from Peebles' farm, but were shelled out by our artillery. These houses were subsequently [illegible] by the rebels, who [illegible] but it was useless to attempt to dislodge the Yankees.

The [illegible] Saturday, terminated [illegible] with this exception.

Nothing events are anticipated within the next day or two, and we shall be surprised if the enemy do not assail a portion of our lines. The result of the fierce fighting will prove a bloody one to them. If defeated, they will succeed in getting it.

GRANT AFRAID.

The Yankees yesterday took a portion of our picket line near W. W. Davis' house, three-quarters of a mile west of the Weldon railroad, capturing twenty prisoners. In the afternoon they were driven back and our line re-established.

GRANT'S ARTILLERY REPORTED.

Information was received yesterday, that on Saturday night a battery of artillery was crossed on the pontoon bridge near the mouth of the Southside of the James. So it is not believed that any infantry troops have as yet been crossed.

THE EFFECTIVE FORCE.

Our losses during the last three day's fighting in this vicinity, will not exceed five hundred from all causes. It was surprisingly small.—On the other hand, the Yankee loss is known to have been large—not less than, if any, than five thousand, [illegible] prisoners.

THE REBELS—OPERATIONS ON THE NORTH SIDE.

The following particulars of the operations of the last five days, on the North side of the James, is from the *Examiner* of Monday:

We closed in this paper of Saturday that an attempt had been made to retake Fort Harrison, which had failed, but did not amount to a regular. Later in the day an assault was actually delivered, which was repulsed.

We have since learned that the cause of the failure was a misapprehension of the order fixing the time of assault by one of the divisional commanders. He ordered his troops to charge the position twenty minutes before the appointed time, and, of course, allowed the concentrated fire of the enemy. The men displayed great intrepidity, and it is said [illegible] were carrying the Fort, but were compelled to fall back before the heavy fire.

By the time they returned to the cover of the works from which they had started, the other column rushed forward at the proper minute prescribed in the order for the assault, and soon encountered the same destructive fire which had repulsed the other column. The men seemed animated by a determination to recover the lost position at all hazards, and at one time it was believed that, unsupported as they were, they would succeed in expelling the enemy from the work, but the fire poured into their ranks at length compelled them to recoil, and finally to fall back to their original line. There seems to be no doubt that the fort could have been retaken had the forces assigned to the duty acted in concert, as it was designed they should.

The Yankees will, no doubt, greatly magnify the failure of this attempt to retake the fort; and we shall not be surprised at reading in their newspapers the announcement that "the rebels were repulsed with the loss of two thousand men," the fact is that in both assaults we did not lose more than four hundred men, killed and wounded.

SATURDAY'S OPERATIONS.

It may be regarded as certain that the Yankees were busily employed Friday night in strengthening the fort which chance had thrown into their possession. In addition to the guns found in the battery they brought up and put in to position several twenty-pounder Parrotts and field pieces of small calibre, so that on Saturday morning the fort was much stronger than when the attempt to recapture it was made. In view of this fact and for other satisfactory reasons, the General commanding did not order another charge upon the fort Saturday. The iron-clads, however, and several of our field batteries opened upon the enemy and treated them to a prolonged shower of shells.

THE HEAVY FIRING NEAR THE CITY.

From noon until four o'clock, P. M., Saturday, the detonations of the cannonading could only be heard at long intervals in this city. At the hour last mentioned, however, the reports from heavy ordnance were so loud and rapid that the attention of the entire community was excited by the firing, and forthwith the house tops, hill sides, and all elevated places were occupied by observers, many of whom, we doubt not, believed that they would now have an opportunity to witness a battle on the suburbs of the city.

The weather, however, was unfavorable for observations. A misty drizzle of rain was falling which so obscured the view that only the white riffs of smoke from the guns could be seen mingling with the masses of cloud above the horizon.

It was soon ascertained that a body of Yankee cavalry had advanced by the Charles City road, to the vicinity, or "within shelling distance" of our intermediate line of defences, and that our batteries had opened upon and checked the advancing column.

Half an hour before dark the firing suddenly ceased, and couriers from the front brought in information that the enemy had been "driven back."

The cavalry who ventured so near the city were commanded, we learn, by the notorious Spears. Prisoners captured from this force report that the Tenth army corps (General Birney's) were also advancing in this direction on the Charles City and Darbytown roads, and the object was to capture, if they could, by a rapid movement, some of the redoubts on our intermediate line. The heavy shelling which they unexpectedly encountered defeated their plan, and forced them to retreat.

During the firing Roper's mill and several other buildings within the range of our batteries [illegible] to prevent the enemy's sharpshooters from taking shelter [illegible] Gen. J. W. A[illegible] commanding a brigade in Gen. Mahone's division, was severely wounded in the side, the general officer (Pendleton) who directed his arrest believing that a lesser quantity of ammunition, with more applied in its distribution, would have effected the object in view equally as well. He was soon convinced that Colonel Lamkin had acted in obedience to orders, and the Colonel was then restored to his command.

It has since been well ascertained that the firing was as effective as it was vigorous. Two out of field hospital and ambulances of many regiments, in the shape of logs, and some have been found in a field near the road, where they were greeted by the shells.

ALL QUIET THURSDAY.

Yesterday our citizens were allowed to spend a tranquil Sunday. There was no vestige of the engagement of the previous day, and only at long intervals could the booming of a distant gun be heard.

It is well ascertained from examination of the fields of the late conflicts, that the enemy has suffered immense loss. Some five hundred dead negroes lie in front of Fort Gilmer. A colored barber, well known in Fredericksburg, and an ex-barkeeper of this town named Jim Cook, are said to be among them. This is possible only on the supposition that the fellow was caught up on his arrival in the North and whisked off to the ranks. The enemy certainly forced the front rank of negroes in the charge. The reinforcements were shot in numbers by the rear file of whites, in full view of our troops. By this means they drove the panic-stricken crowd right on our guns. Twenty-five dead negroes were counted in the ditch of Fort Gilmer. Many of the muskets taken from the negro dead were found to be undischarged, and they were so wild in their firing that it is not believed that any of our men were hit by their shooting.

THE LATEST.

Several unauthenticated reports were in circulation last night.

The first and most "important if true," is that the heavy force of the enemy lately brought over to the north side of the river, whose attacks have occupied so much attention within the last few days are now rushing back to the Southside—whether, however, abandoning Battery Harrison. If true, it will not be the first time that Grant has performed this trick. It is, in fact, his single trick—his sole manœuvre—a demonstration on the northside, to make Lee weaken himself on the Petersburg lines, and then a sudden dash "to the left flank,"—always to the left.

The second report is that an attack was made yesterday on our forces at White Tavern, on the Darbytown road, which was easily repulsed.

(From the Lynchburg Republican of Sunday.)

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Burbridge's forces which are advancing on the Salt Works were, as we have stated, at Richlands, in Russell county, on Friday, and on Saturday were continuing to advance.

At this point he detached a body of 500 cavalry for the purpose of making a raid on Wytheville, and at last accounts, received on Saturday, they had reached Tazewell Court House. It is presumed that they will reach Wytheville to-day, unless they are met and driven back. Preparations have been made for this purpose, and it is hoped that the town as well as the railroad at that point will be saved.

Burbridge's force is 8,000 strong all cavalry and artillery. It is believed that our forces are ample to meet them successfully, and a battle may take place to-day.

The fight between Vaughn and the enemy, in East Tennessee, on Friday, took place at Dovesik's Ford, four miles below Carter's Station, on the Watauga river and also at the Station. At Dovesik's the enemy were driven back four miles and at Carter's they were repulsed and driven over two miles. This force consists of four regiments, two of negroes and two of whites, numbering about 2,500 men, and has twelve pieces of artillery. It is said to be under command of Gen. Carter.

It is not improbable, we think, that the enemy may obtain temporary possession of Bristol and Abingdon, but that they will get any further in this direction with any but small raiding parties we do not believe. These raiding parties can be easily checked if the people of the section they visit will meet them with the proper resistance, and we trust they will do so.

Jomsnowy's Brigade.—A correspondent of the Charlotte Times furnishes the following incomplete list of the casualties of the officers of Johnston's Brigade:

Killed—Lieut. Willis Lee, 5th N. C. Infantry.

Wounded—Colonel John W. Lee, leg, severe flesh wound.

Lieut. H Lyndall Watson, wounded and prisoner, 5th N. C. Infantry.

Lt Gatling, Acting Adjutant, prisoner, 5th N. C. Infantry.

Lt M M Ward, 12th N. C. Infantry, killed.

Lt Radcell, co A, 12 N. C. Infantry, arm amputated.

Captain Spencer, 12th N. C. Infantry, missing.

Lieutenant Deal, co A, 12th N. C. Infantry, missing.

Captain Baldwin, 20th N. C. Infantry, wounded, leg.

Lieut Lanhorne, 20th N. C. Infantry, missing.

Col C C Blackwall, 23d N. C. Infantry, severely wounded in foot and prisoner.

Capt Lyon, 23d N. C. Infantry, missing.

Private Filipot, co D, and Barby, co H, 12th N C, killed; private Ramsour, co B, 23d, killed; sergt Lockman, co K, wounded in leg; John Shipp, co K, 23d, missing supposed to be wounded.

Serg't Northington, 12th N C, severely wounded, thigh.

Private Shade Merritt, 20th N C, severely wounded in face.

Private Fuller, 23d, wounded in leg, severe.

Private Thos Henderson, co K, 23d, missing.

Nearly all of co G, 23d, were captured on outpost.

J. Forney Johnston,
Johnston's Brigade.

How they fare.—An Augusta paper of the 28th. says:

We are credibly informed that over in Hamburg there is a large number of persons stored away in the Old American Hotel, refugees from the up country, and that they are in the most destitute and abject condition. In addition to relief in the way of edibles, clothing and medicines, which they need, a strenuous effort should be made to afford them more house room. We appeal for humanity's sake to take immediate action and afford them, we say again, more room.

[Telegraphic Dispatches by the Press Association.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1864, by J. R. Traveller, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Latest from the North.

Macon, Oct. 5th.—A special dispatch from Senatobia on the 3d, says the "Memphis Bulletin" of the 30th contains news from St. Louis papers, which represent that Forrest has crossed the greatest excitement in St. Louis. Price's army is 40 miles from the City, estimated at 25,000. Rosecrans commander in command. A large force of cavalry is in pursuit of Price. [illegible] Henry [illegible] Fremont destroyed Jacksonville, Mo. Gen Anderson captured a train on the South Missouri Railroad, on which twenty Yankees were captured and shot. Rosecrans had issued orders calling out the militia. Twelve thousand responded to the call. A. J. Smith is fifty miles south of St. Louis watching Price's movements. A large number of refugees from Southern Missouri had reached the City. Twelve boat loads of troops had left Memphis bound up the river. Hatch and Grierson with three thousand men had gone after Forrest. Winslow's cavalry crossed into Arkansas in hot pursuit of Price.—Forrest has destroyed all the bridges on the Railroad.—Telegraph communication has been stopped on both roads. A heavy fight took place at Pulaski on the 2d.—Rebel reports that Forrest retired during the night with a loss of two hundred. Passengers from Memphis Sunday evening report that Forrest captured Pulaski.—It will take several weeks to repair the Railroad. Rosecrans is slowly retiring on Nashville. Forrest is destroying bridges and trestles. A fight is going on near Pulaski.

Clerc Gorde Williams is trying to join Forrest. Confederates have captured two trains near Big Shanty.—Guerillas are busy firing into boats on the White River. A portion of the 16th army corps left Brownsville, Ark., in pursuit of Shelby. All quiet at Mobile.

From Richmond.

Richmond, Oct. 4.—Another official dispatch from Saltville says the enemy received a bloody repulse. They retired during the night in confusion, apparently in the direction of Sandy river.

Early reports that the enemy are North of North river. His cavalry occupy the North bank of that stream, and his infantry are near Harrisonburg. After slight skirmishing, the enemy's cavalry fell back from Mount Crawford.

An official dispatch reports a small force of the enemy's cavalry and some infantry in Culpeper County. They are rebuilding the bridge at Rapahannock Station.

All quiet before Richmond to-day.

Rebels Whipped Burbridge.

Richmond, Oct. 5.—An official dispatch from Gen. Rebels at Saltville, yesterday, says: We whipped the enemy badly here yesterday. He has retired in confusion, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands, among them a brigadier General and good many other officers. There were three regiments of negro troops which were badly cut up. The reserves and detailed men acted splendidly. Enemy's force was about six thousand. We are in hot pursuit.

From Petersburg.

Petersburg, Oct. 4.—The enemy are busy fortifying their new position near Fort McRae, and have shown no disposition to advance to-day, or to assault our works. All very quiet along the lines to-day. Prisoners from Grant's rear say he has moved everything and every man up to the breastworks, and the country behind his lines is uncovered by the last move.

Grant has moved one mile more in the direction of the Southside road, but he is still six miles from it. The enemy's losses in the fight Thursday, Friday and Saturday estimated at four thousand. Ours not over one-fifth these figures.

The Army and Gen. Johnston.—The editor of the Macon Telegraph has received a private letter dated Sept. 26th, from an officer in the army, containing the following item:

"The President reviewed the troops in bivouac to-day, and some of the men in Cheatham and Bate's divisions called out to him to send Johnston back, and proposed and gave three cheers for "Old Joe."

The writer also states that the officers having received information that some such demonstration was to be made, issued orders prohibiting it and threatening to punish the offenders. Some of the men however were bold enough to set the order at defiance.

FOR SALE.

BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF WAKE IN SUMS to suit purchasers.
Oct 4-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

COTTON CARDS.

A LARGE LOT OF GENUINE WHITEMORE COTTON Cards. No. 8s and 10s. The best we have seen since the commencement of the war. Liberal deduction to the Trade. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
Oct 4-2t Asst. and Com. Merch'ts.

Headquarters Cavalry Brigade,
September 24th, 1864.

ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THIS BRIgade are hereby authorized to act under the order given me by Gen. R. E. Lee, of date July 26th, 1864, to collect "all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians and other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States."

Company officers will require their men to report to them the names of all parties, in their respective localities, known to have such arms, equipments and accoutrements—especially McClellan Saddles and Sharp's Rifles; and if illegally held, whether claimed by capture, purchase or otherwise, they will take them, if not voluntarily given up, and have them brought to their commands.

R. BARRINGER,
Oct 3-M&Tw Brig. Gen. Comd'g.

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $13 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.
Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.
Sept 30-tf

WANTED TO HIRE.

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR, TWO UNINcumbered servant women.
RUFUS K. FERRELL.
Sept 26-d1w* Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED,

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bank Notes.
N. C. Treasury Notes.
Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

Twenty cents for Rags.—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.